

KOVALENKO, V.G.

Die for manufacturing shaped nuts. Mashinostroitel' no.4:19
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Dies (Metalworking))

KOVALENKO, V.G.

New method for manufacturing water emulsion lacquer. Energ. i
elektrotekh. prom. no.1:59-61 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod "Elektrostanok".
(Lacquer and lacquering)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

KOVALENKO, V.G.

Die for punching circular openings in the side wall of a
hollow part. Kuz.-shtam. proizv. 5 no.6:43-44 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; KOVALENKO, V.G.; PANFILOVA, G.A.

Comparison of the results of observations of atmospheric precipitation
by means of various collectors. Trudy GGO no.158:95-101 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

ALEKSANDROV, N.N.; GCROSHKO, B.B.; KOVALENKO, V.G.

Determining the coefficient of the rate of air flow through a
gauze filter. Trudy GGO no.158:102-108 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 2666-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/TCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023962

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AUTHOR: Aleksandrov, N. N.; Goroshko, B. B.; Kovalenko, V. G.;
Panfilova, G. A.

TITLE: Effect of meteorological conditions on the effectiveness of
radioactive pollutant collection

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po yadernoy meteorologii. Obninsk,
1964. Radioaktivnyye izotopy v atmosfere i ikh ispol'zovaniye v
meteorologii (Radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere and their use
in meteorology); doklady konferentsii. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1965,
473-480

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear meteorology, micrometeorology, radioactive fall-
out, radioactive pollution

ABSTRACT: Results are presented for comparative tests carried out
to determine the effectiveness of 3 types of fallout collectors and
for experiments conducted to determine the coefficient of air passing
over a vertical sheet [panel]. The collectors were plain gauze-covered
sheets, framed, sectional, steel sheets painted with nitrocellulose
enamel, or glycerine-coated aluminum vessels. The effectiveness of

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these collectors was tested under various meteorological conditions, e.g., days with and days without precipitation, different amounts of precipitation, changes in humidity, and for different wind velocities and directions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [ER]

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Card

2/2

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Dissertation: "Certain Questions of Rice Seeding in the Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast of the Kazakh SSR." (Land Agr. Sci, Kazakh Agricultural Inst, 20 May 54. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, Alma-Ata, 9 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

USSR / Cultivated Plants. General.

M-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 16, 72841.

Author : Kovalenko, V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Development of an Agricultural System in Pavlodar-skaya Oblast.

Orig Pub: S. kh. Kazakhstana, 1957, No 2, 13-18.

Abstract: Measures are cited for an agricultural system (crop rotation with perennial grasses, fallow cultivation of fields and stubble strip fallows, soil cultivation, fertilizers) according to the zones of the Oblast: forest-steppe, chernozem, dry steppe zone with dark-chestnut soils, extremely dry steppe with chestnut soils and the arid zone of small scattered hills. -- R. I. Serebryanny.

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KOVALENKO, V.I.

Basement of local quartz sand. V. I. Kovalevko, I.
Zemlya and Mr. S. Zhelez. 3. 1948. From 27. No. 3.
2-5 (1954). Sands contain too much clay for use in con-
crete were mixed with water in an agitator and used. In
hydraulic washers at a flow rate of 4.0-4.4 cm/sec. the
sand was washed. The amount of the pulp is 7.2-
8.0 g. weight. It did not affect the results. J. D. Galt

LENNER, S.M.; RYBKIN, F.G.; SHVETS, V.K.; KOVALENKO, V.I.; LOBANOVA, Ye.G.

Changing the slaking process of the silicate mass in producing silicate
bricks. Rats. i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.118:11-12 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Brickmaking)

KOVALENKO, V.I., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Possibilities for increasing the production of rice in Kazakhstan. Zemledeliye 23 no.4:15-19 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya imeni V. R. Vil'yamsa.
(Kazakhstan---Rice)

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; SKOROKHODOV, Mikhail Arkad'yevich;
TSYGANKOVA, D., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Birth of the new] Rozhdenie novogo. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii,
1961. 141 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Moscow region--Agricultural workers)

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Kovalenko, V. I. - "The synthesis of dimethyl pyrocarbonate",
(Report), Soobshch. o nauch. rabotakh chlenov Vsesoyuz. khim. o-va
im. Mendeleyeva, 1949, Issue 2, p. 14-15.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Litopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.
23, 1949).

CA

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The possible role of pyrocarbonate esters in the formation of champagne-quality sparkling wines. L. H. Parfentev and V. I. Kuznetsov (Krasnodar Inst. Beverage Ind.), *Vinodellie i Vinogradarstvo S.S.S.R.* 11, No. 3, 16-18(1951).--Several possible ways in which CO₂ is temporarily "bound" in org. combinations in sparkling wines are discussed. The properties of diethyl pyrocarbonate, (HCOO)₂C, (I) b_p 73-74°, d₄²⁰ 1.1300, are described. I is colorless, has a sparkling taste, a fruity wine odor, is poorly sol. in water, readily sol. in ether, alc., and various org. solvents. It is decarboxylated at 155° to give Et₂CO, (II) and CO₂. Hydrolysis of I with KOH yields C₂H₅OH (III) and KHCO₃. Hydrolysis takes place very readily in distil. water at room temp., yielding III and CO₂. The same reaction takes place in 0.1 N acid, or in a dry wine such as Riedling. Reaction of I with PhNH₂ gives phenylurethan. I with ROH yields ROCOOEt, III, and H₂O. The potential utility of I in org. synthesis is pointed out, and its possible role in sparkling wines is discussed. S. G.

1951

KOVALENKO, V. I.

KOVALENKO, V. I. -- "Sugar Derivations of Amino Acids and Amino Alcohols."
Sub 21 Nov 52, Ins. of Organic Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation
for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

KOVALENKO, V.I.

U.S.S.R.

On the theory of champagneization. L. N. Parfent'ev and V. I. Kovalenko (Inst. Poud. Ind., Krasnodar). *Fizikal'no-khimiya*, U.S.S.R. 12, No. 4, 29-9 (1952).—Diethyl pyrocarbonate (I), formed during the process of champagneization, is the chem. compd. of definite structure, EtOCO-OCOEt , and not a phys. combination of CO_2 with EtOH . It can be synthesized as follows: $\text{EtOCOL} + \text{EtOCOONa} \rightarrow \text{EtOCOOCOL} + \text{NaCl}$. I is a colorless liquid, d_4^{20} 1.1500, nearly insol. in water but readily sol. in Et_2O , alc., and other organic solvents, b_p 73-74°. Chemically, I is able to undergo decarboxylation (on pyrolysis), hydrolysis, and ammonolysis. E. Wierbicki—

KOVALENKO, V. I.
Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Preparation of dimethyl pyrocarbonate. *V. I. Kovalenko.*
J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 22, 1587-90 (1952) (Engl. transla-
tion).--See C.A. 47, 8019f.
H. L. H.

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Revised

(3)

Chem

C.A. V-48

Jan 10, 1954

Organic Chemistry

Sugar derivatives of amino acids. M. Kh. Gilman and V. I. Kovalenko (A. M. Gor'ki State Univ., Kharkov) *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 87, 53-6 (1953); cf. Bellerich and Mittag, *C.A.* 32, 8370. -- Sugar derivs. of amino acids are readily obtained by heating an equimolar mixt. of Ba salt of an amino acid with anhydroglucose on a steam bath 2-4 hrs., followed by removal of Ba with 2.4N H₂SO₄; evapn. *in vacuo*, formation of benzylidene deriv., and purification of the latter. The procedure can be applied to di- and tripeptides, but 0.05N Ba(OH)₂ must be used for formation of solns. of the peptides to minimize the hydrolytic cleavage. The following *N*-monogluconosyl-yl (I) and *N,N*-diguconosyl-ylamino acids (II) were obtained [the deriv. (I or II) (A), the amino acid, % yield, m.p., and α of the 1,2-isopropylidene (for I) or di(1,2-isopropylidene) (for II) deriv. of A, and m.p. and α of A given]: I, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})$

65.1, 173-4°, -0.3°, 133-5°, 30.8°; I, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Me})$, 51.8, 218-20°, -12.0°, 208-10°, 33.7°; I, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Na})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 45.8, 100-3°, -0.8°, 128-30°, 28.5°; I, $p\text{-HO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 70.7,

233-4°, -27.7°, 215-20°, 40.1°; I, $\text{HN}(\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H}))\text{CH}_2$ -

$\text{S}(\text{CH}_3)$, 27.7, 95-100°, -10.0°, —, —; I, $p\text{-NH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 88, 65-70°, -17.5°, decomp. 150°, 60.1°; I, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 39, 195-6°, -13.5°, —, —; II, $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 60.2, 168°, -8.2°, 110-20°, 28.3°; II, $\text{H}_2\text{N}-$

$(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{N}$, 61, 160-70°, -23.6°, —, —; II, $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}$ (3-indolyl group), 211-12°, -24.3°, —, —; II, $(\text{NH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CHPh}$, 89.3, 159-60°, 48.0°, 95-100°, -20.8°; II, $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CONHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 73, 120-30°, -10.0°, —, —; I, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Bu}$, 90, 173-6°, -7.8°, which hydrolyzed with Ba(OH)₂ gave the same product as obtained from Ba salt of glycine above. $\text{S}_2[\text{CH}(\text{NH}_2\text{R})\text{CO}_2\text{H}]$ (III) di(1,2-isopropylidene) (R = quinuovosyl) (72% yield) m. 208-10°, α -40.5°; III m. 125-30°, α 17.5°. Use of 3 moles of anhydroglucose with 1 mole of Ba salt of tryptophane gave the II deriv., whose di(1,2-isopropylidene) deriv., 28%, m. 90-100°, α -23.0°. The I deriv. of $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ -p, 1,2-isopropylidene deriv., 81% (m. 232-4°, α 14.8°; the I deriv. of $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ -p (IV) 1,2-isopropylidene deriv., 90% oil, α -3.4°; IV, m. 135-40°, α 33.6°; the II deriv. of $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ -p 1,2-isopropylidene deriv., 83%, m. 100-10°, α -5.2°. The location of the isopropylidenequinovosyl residue in the II benzylidene deriv. was made by Lautenschläger titration (*C.A.* 28, 400), which showed that the nuclear N was unaffected while the NH₂ group reacted with 2 moles of anhydroglucose. Since I and II are unstable in air the cleavage of isopropylidene benzylidene was made in H atm. in 50% AcOH. The products are probably in pyranoid state. G. M. K.

KOUA KENZO, VI

Reaction of the alkyl salts of alkyl carbonic acids with

phosphorus trichloride. V. I. Kovalenko (Pozd. Inst. Inst. Krasnodar). *Sbornik Nauch. Trudov Kazansk. Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R.*, 199-302 (1957); *Chem. Abstr.* 52:1157. *Chem. Abstr.* 52:1157. 57, 63 (1957). 57, 161 (1957). — Dry EtO_2CONa (prepd. by passage of CO_2 into $\text{EtONa} \cdot 3\text{EtOH}$) (85 g.) in 50 ml. Et_2O was treated, with ice cooling, with 13.15 g. PCl_3 in 40 ml. Et_2O , leading to vigorous evolution of CO_2 ; stirred 3 hrs. in the cold and 8 hrs. at room temp., the mixture filtered and the filtrate (bath) gave 11.2 g. (79.57%) $(\text{EtO})_2\text{PCl}$; b. 165.6–7°, d₄²⁰ 0.9109, n_D²⁰ 1.4118, b₃ 04–5.5°. The distn. residue (bath) at atm. pressure gave 1.1 g. of red $(\text{EtO})_2\text{POH}$ and $(\text{EtO})_2\text{P}$; b. 184–212°. Similarly 44.4 g. EtO_2CONa with 27.5 g. PCl_3 in Et_2O , after 1 hr. in an ice bath, 1 hr. at room temp., and refluxed 0.5 hr. gave 8.3 g. (27.3%) $(\text{EtO})_2\text{PCl}$; b. 62–63°, d₄²⁰ 1.0032, n_D²⁰ 1.4350. Thus the claim of Gerhardt concerning the formation of ROCOCl or $(\text{ROCO})_2\text{O}$ from such a reaction is in error. Possibly the intermediates are substances such as $(\text{EtO})_2\text{CO}_2\text{P}$, which lose CO_2 immediately. The reactions listed above can be run even at –15°, although the CO_2 evolution is much slower. G. M. K.

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Sugar derivatives of amino acids. IV. Condensation of L-cystine with 1,2-monacetone-5,6-anhydroglucose and with ethylene oxide. V. I. Kovalenko (M. Ch. Kharkov), *Sovetskii khimik*, 1954, No. 3, S.S.R. 1,457-61 (1953); cf. *C.A.*, 48,3254. To 1.1 g. cystine in 90 ml. 0.1N Ba(OH)₂ was added 1.2 g. 1,2-acetone-5,6-anhydroglucose and heated on a steam bath with 1 hr. under reflux condenser; the hot soln. was treated with equiv. amt. of 0.1N H₂SO₄, shaken several min., treated with C, filtered hot, the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*, the residue boiled with 10 ml. H₂O twice and the residue washed with EtOH and Et₂O and dried *in vacuo*, yielding 78% *N,N'*-bis(1,2-acetone-6-quinazopyranyloxy)cystine (I), decomp. 203-10° (from H₂O), α_D^{25} -40.5° (0.025% H₂O); it gives ninhydrin and disulfide reactions, but no the nitroprusside test. To the di-Me ester of L-cystine (from 2.5 g. HCl salt) was added a mixt. of equal parts MeO, EtOH, and Et₂O (total 3 ml.) followed by 1 g. 1,2-acetone-5,6-anhydroglucose; after 48 hrs. at room temp. the mixt. was evaporated *in vacuo* and rubbed with EtOH and C₆H₆, then taken up in (CH₂Cl)₂ and allowed to evaporate at room temp., yielding 3% di-Me ester of *N,N'*-bis(1,2-acetone-6-quinazopyranyloxy)cystine, which was not studied further. (4 g.) in 120 ml. 50% AcOH was heated 3 hrs. on a steam bath in a stream of H₂, filtered (cf. *C.A.*, 48, 603e), and the decolorized filtrate evaporated *in vacuo* until free of AcOH, yielding 70% *N,N'*-di(6-quinazopyranyloxy)cystine, yellow, decomp. 175-30°, α_D^{25} 17.5° (H₂O); the product does not show mutarotation in aq. soln.; its aq. soln. is acid; heated with Fehling soln. it gives a ppt. of Cu sulfide and oxide; with an ammoniac. AgNO₃ it gives a Ag mirror test. To 60 ml. aq. soln. of 1 g. cystine and 1.4 g. Ba(OH)₂ was added 1.5 ml. cold ethylene oxide and the sealed tube heated 4 hrs. at 100°; after removal of Ba with H₂SO₄, the soln. was acidified with AcOH; the initial

ppt. was discarded and the filtrate allowed to stand over H₂SO₄, it was yielding 45% *N,N'*-bis(3-hydroxyethyl)cystine, decomp. 175-0° (from aq. H₂CO₃); the Cu and Pb salts of the product are readily obtained, but their decomp. to the free acid is so difficult as to be of no use for practical isolation of the material. Heating 10 g. cystine and 10 ml. ethylene oxide and 80 ml. H₂O in sealed tube at 100° 38 hrs. with occasional shaking gave after evaporation and decolorization, a liquid product, which b. up to 103°; redistn. gave 4 g.

(25%) dilutions of *N,N,N',N'*-tetraakis(2-hydroxyethyl)cystine,

(HOCH₂CH₂NH₂CH₂CH₂O.CO.CHCH₂S)₂, b. 135-40°, sol. in H₂O and org. solvents, gives a pos. disulfide test, does not dissolve BaCO₃, and is oxidized to a solid substance on oxidation with hot dil. HNO₃. V. Reaction of anhydroglucose with phenylidenolite and thiazolidinecarboxylic acids. M. Kh. Gherman and V. I. Kovalenko. *Ibid.* 462-4. To 1.1 g. phenylidenolite acid, PhCH(SCH₂CH(NH₂)CO₂H)₂, in 31 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)₂, heated until soln. took place, was added 10 ml. H₂O followed by 1.22 g. 1,2-acetone-5,6-anhydroglucose; after 1 hr. on a steam bath, the Ba was removed and the filtered soln. allowed to cool, yielding, on working up the filtrate in the usual manner, a total of 89.3% *N,N'*-bis(1,2-monacetone-6-quinazopyranyloxy)phenylidenolite acid, m. 158-50° (from dil. EtOH); α_D^{25} 48.6° (H₂O). This (1.75 g.) heated with 80 ml. 50% AcOH in H 4 hrs. gave 73.8% yellowish, amorphous *N,N'*-di(6-quinazopyranyloxy)phenylidenolite acid, decomp. 95-100°; this dissolves BaCO₃ ppt. on heating in aq. soln. and reduces hot Fehling soln. The product does not show mutarotation and appears to be a mixt. of α - and β -forms; α -26.8° (H₂O). 4-Thiazolidinecarboxylic acid (cf. Schubert, *C.A.* 30, 5040) (2 g.) in 70 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)₂ was treated with 1.53 g. 1,2-acetone-5,6-anhydro-

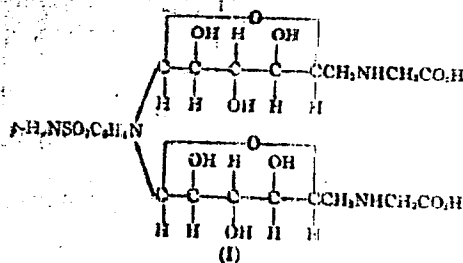
glucose anhydride heated 2 hrs. on a steam bath, yielding after removal of H₂O and evapn. and extr. with 95% EtOH (hot). 2.7% N-(1,2-monoacetone-6-quinazolinyl)-p-aminobenzoic acid, decomp. 95-100° (from MeOH-EtOH); $[\alpha]_D^{25} -11.8^\circ$ (H₂O), which gives neg. nitroprusside test. Some unchanged p-aminobenzoic acid was also found after the reaction, indicating the lesser reactivity than that shown by p-tyrosine. VI. Condensation of 1,2-monoacetone-6-anhydroglucose with heterocyclic amino acids. V. I. Kovalenko. *Ibid.* 265-9. To 0.5 g. histidine in 1.4 ml. 0.1N Ba(OH)₂ was added 1.3 g. 1,2-monoacetone-6-anhydroglucose and the mixt. heated on a steam bath 1 hr. after removal of H₂O, the soln. was evapd. and the residue was extr. with EtOAc, the residue was taken up in EtOH and extr. with Me₂CO yielding 11% N-(1,2-monoacetone-6-anhydroglucose-6-quinazolinyl)-L-histidine, decomp. 100-105° (H₂O), its aq. soln. is acidic and dissolves BaCO₃ ppt. A titration of its soln. in 0.1N NaOH (the trial soln. with standard AgNO₃ titration made with diazotized sulfanilic acid indicator) showed that the product in a neutral soln. forms an Ag salt of a dibasic acid; therefore the imino group of the quinazolinic ring is free and that the quinazolinic groups are bound to the amino group of histidine. To 0.5 g. tryptophan in 18.2 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)₂ was similarly added 3.22 g. 1,2-monoacetone-6-anhydroglucose in 10 ml. H₂O and the mixt. heated 1 hr. on a steam bath and treated as above gave, after extr. with hot Me₂CO 50% acetone-insol. N-N-bis(1,2-monoacetone-6-quinazolinyl)-L-tryptophan, decomp. 211-12°. $[\alpha]_D^{25} -34.3^\circ$ (H₂O). The evapn. Me₂CO ext. gave 28% α -H₂NH₂.

decomp. 95-100°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -23.9^\circ$ (MeOH), which is a product of condensation with 3 moles of the anhydroglucose, 2 of which probably condensed at the imino group, the 3rd probably at the imino group of the quinazolinic ring. VII. Quinazolinyl-p-aminobenzoic acid and its derivatives. M. Kh. Ghasman and V. I. Kovalenko. *Ibid.* 469-72. Heating 2.02 g. powd. 1,2-monoacetone-6-anhydroglucose with 2.55 g. p-H₂NCH₂CO₂Ht 0.5 hr. at 135-140°, cooling to 100°, diln. with 10 ml. H₂O, stirring, sept. the eq. soln. and treating the residue with 10 ml. H₂O 3-4 times more gave an oil, which was taken up in Me₂CO or Et₂O, evapd. and dried in vacuo yielding 90% N-(1,2-monoacetone-6-quinazolinyl)-p-aminobenzoic acid Et ester (I), softening at 40-45°, insol. in cold H₂O; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -3.4^\circ$ (Me₂CO). Although pyridine facilitates the condensation, the product is highly contaminated. The product (3.3 g.) in 15 ml. Et₂O was treated with 80 ml. 5% AcOH and heated in H₂O 3 hrs. on a steam bath; after decolorization and evapn. in vacuo there was obtained 61% crude deacetylated product; purification with EtOH-Me₂CO gave N-(5-quinazolinyl)-p-aminobenzoic acid Et ester, decomp. 135-140°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 31.6^\circ$ (Me₂CO-AcOH), it does not melt. It possesses anesthetic properties. Hydrolysis of I with hot Ba(OH)₂ 0.5 hr. followed by 5 days at room temp., gave Ba N-(1,2-monoacetone-6-quinazolinyl)-p-aminobenzoate, decomp. 170-80°, sol. in H₂O, in 88% yield; the product does not ppt. BaCO₃ on treatment with CO₂; its aq. soln. is basic to Me orange. Removal of Ba with H₂SO₄ gave 80% yellow amorphous free acid, decomp. 65-70°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -17.5^\circ$ (aq. Me₂CO). This heated

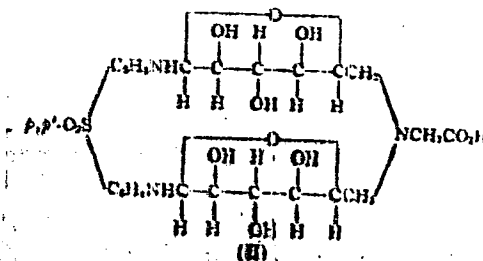
G/5 V.I. KOVALENKO

with 60% AcOH in 3 hrs. gave 40% *N*-(6-quinovosyl)-*N*-methylglycine acid, decomp. 210-220°, α_D^{20} -69.1° (AcOH), which reduces Fe, Fehling soln. All the above products are stable to alkalis, but unstable in acids; the esters are more stable to acids than are the acids of the free acid.

III. A series of derivatives of mono- and diglycosylglycines. V. I. Kovalenko. *Ibid.* 473-8. Heating 2,5-hexopiperazine stand in 870 ml. satd. $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ soln. 5 h, followed by removal of Ba as BaSO_4 , evapn. of the residue in 4 ml. H_2O , and pptn. with 12 ml. abs. EtOH gave 57.8% *p,p'*-glycylglycine, m. 220°. This (0.6 g.) in 60 ml. EtOH was treated with 10 ml. 0.2*N* $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ and heated with 0.3 g. 1,2-anhydroglucose 5,6-anhydroglucose 1 hr. on a steam bath; after removal of Ba , the soln. was evapn. and the residue treated with hot EtOH and the EtOH cooled; there was obtained 30% *N*-(1,2-anhydroglucosyl)-*N*-methylglycine, decomp. 195-8° (from dil. EtOH) α_D^{20} -13.5° (H_2O), gave no m-hydrin test. After acidic hydrolysis the product reduced Fehling soln. Attempts to carry out the condensation in melts of the compounds at 110-140° were unsuccessful, even with heated pyridine. Heating 0.9 g. glycylglycine in 1.0 ml. EtOH with 31.3 ml. 0.2*N* $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2$ 1 hr. with 3.06 g. 1,2-anhydroglucose gave, after removal of Ba and pptn. in abs. EtOH, an amorphous solid, which was taken up in 1 ml. warm MeOH and pptd. with dry Et₂O yielding 1.5 g. amorphous *N*-[1,2-anhydroglucosyl]-*N*-methylglycine, m. 120-130°, which was free of glycerol α_D^{20} -10.9° (H_2O). IX. *N*-Glucosides of *N*-methylglycine and amino acids and amino alcohols. M. Kh. Khamatova and V. I. Kovalenko. *Ibid.* 471-81. Heating 0.5 g. *N*-(6-quinovosyl)glycine and 0.56 g. sulfanilamide in 2 ml. AcOH and 1.75 ml. abs. MeOH 2 hr. on a steam bath, followed by addn. of Et₂O, gave an oil, which was solid, to give 50.5% I, decomp. 163-7° in oil. In EtOH and



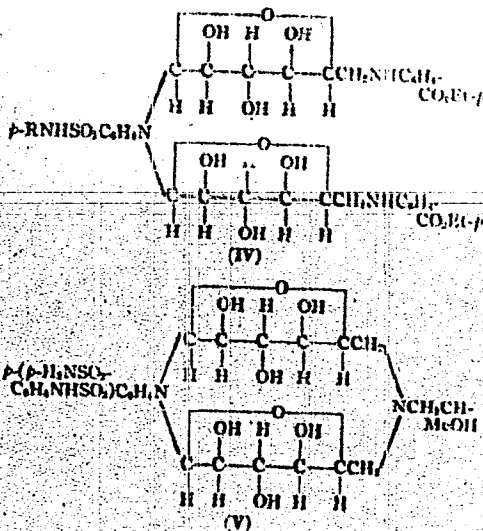
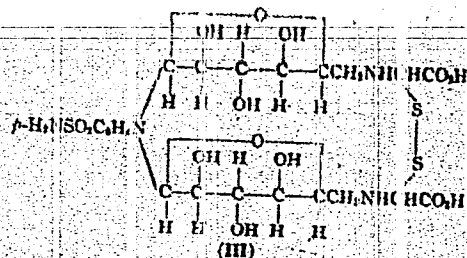
org. solvents except AcOH-MeOH; it does not reduce but Fehling soln. To 0.8 g. *N,N*-di(6-quinovosyl)glycine in 4.3 ml. AcOH was added a hot soln. of 0.8 g. *p,p'*-diamitodiphenylsulfone in abs. MeOH and the mixt. was heated 2 hrs. at reflux and allowed to stand overnight, yielding 32.5% II, decomp. 110-203°; it does not reduce Fehling soln. after



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soln. only after 1 hr. heating. Heating 1 g. 2-hydroxy-*N,N*-di-(6-quinovosyl)propylamine, 1.1 g. diisulanilamide, 1 ml. H_2O , and 1.3 ml. $AcOH$ 5 min. on a steam bath, followed by treatment with hot H_2CO gave a residue of 58% v, decomp. $127-34^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 25.0° (pyridine).

addn. of ligroin and Et_2O , 24% flocculent IV ($R = 4\text{-methyl-2-thiazolyl}$), decomp. 24-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} 104.3^\circ$ (mg. AcOH), b.p. pptd. from MeOH with abs. Et_2O ; it reduces Fehling's



5/5 V. I. KOVALENKO

X. Quinopropylamine alcohols. V. I. Kovalenko. *Ibid.*, 482-8. Heating 3 g. 1,2-acetone-5,6-anhydroglucose with 2.31 g. $(\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}_2$ in 80 ml. H_2O 1-2 hrs. on a steam bath, evapn. of the soln. in vacuo to 130-40°, soln. of the residue in Me_2CO or CHCl_3 and addn. of ligroin gave 11% *N*-(1,2-acetyl-5-quinopropyl)-5,6-anhydroglucose (I), amorphous solid, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 0.1° (H_2O). Similar y was formed 83.9% *N*-methyl-5,6-anhydroglucose analog, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -7.1° (H_2O); 88% bis(2-hydroxypropyl)-amine analog, $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 8.2° (H_2O); 78.5% *N,N*-bis(1,2-acetone-5-quinopropyl)-2-hydroxypropylamine, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 89.8° (H_2O). I with Ac₂O-pyridine gave the *1,2*-Ac deriv., syrup, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 28.7° (Me_2CO). Removal of the acetone residues with H_2SO_4 in 3.5-4 hrs. gave 62-82% corresponding quinopropylamine alcs., resp.: $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\text{N}$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 2.6°; $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_4\text{N}$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 13.6°; $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 8.1°; $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{40}\text{O}_4\text{N}_2$, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 33.1°. All these were amorphous solids which react with atm. CO_2 and reduce Fehling soln. In aq. solns. they show no mutarotation. Attempts to form phenylhydrazones gave oily material. Heating 3.14 g. $[\text{MeC}(\text{H})(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2]_3\text{NH}_2$ and 3 g. 6-oxo-1,3-monoacetone-glucopyranose in 50 ml. MeOH 2 hrs., followed by evapn. in vacuo gave a syrup, which taken up in EtOAc and pptd. with pet. ether gave a viscous oil, identified as the *p*-toluenesulfonate of *N*-(1,2-monoacetone-5-quinopropyl)-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)amine, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 1.19° (H_2O). The same product formed from *N*-(1,2-monoacetone-5-quinopropyl)-bis(2-hydroxypropyl)amine and *p*- $\text{MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ on heating 10 min. in H_2O .

(S. M. Kozlov)

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Chem Abs. V48

1-28-54

Organic Chemistry

(3)
Copy

Sugar derivatives of amino acids. J. Quinovosyl-glycine and its derivatives. M. Kh. Gikman and V. I. Kovalenko (A. M. Gorkii State Univ., Kharkov). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 80-83(1953).—A review of carbohydrate-protein and carbohydrate-peptide complexes is given (30 references). Prepn. of amino acid complexes with carbohydrates is readily accomplished by condensation of monoacetoneanhydroglucose (I) with Ba salts of amino acids, which results in the joining of C-6 atom of the monose to the N atom of the amino acid. To soln. of 67.8 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)₂ and 1.1 g. glycine was added 2.78 g. I, heated on steam bath 3.5 hrs., Ba removed with H₂SO₄, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, dried at 90-100°, boiled with dry EtOAc, then with Me₂CO and filtered; the solid was washed with Me₂CO and Et₂O leaving behind 85% 1,2-isopropylidenequinovosyl-6-N-glycine, m. 173-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -6.3° (H₂O); its aq. soln. is acid, dissolves BaCO₃ and such solns. ppt. Ba only with H₂SO₄, not with CO₂. The product is sol. in H₂O and AcOH, less in 70% EtOH; Ag salt is a white solid. The product hydrolyzed 3 hrs. in H atm. in 50 ml. 60% AcOH, evapd., and dried gave 29% 6-quinovosyl-N-glycine, m. 133-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 30.8° (H₂O); phenyllosazone, m. 149°. Similar reaction of 0.39 g. glycine in 24 ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)₂ with 2.1 g. I gave 50.2% bis(1,2-isopropylidene-6-quinovosyl)-N-glycine, m. 168-9°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -8.2°. This does not reduce Fehling soln. Hydrolysis with 60% AcOH as above followed by extn. of the product with hot MeOH gave some 35% bis(6-quinovosyl)-N-glycine, decomp. 110-20°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 23.8° (H₂O), which reduces warm Fehling soln., but gives no color with ninhydrin. Heating 1.66 g. I in 15 ml. dry (CH₂Cl)₂ with 1.6 g. H₂N-CH₂CO₂Bu to 60-70° followed by 3 days at room temp., concn. *in vacuo*, heating the residue 3 hrs. with H₂O, extn. of the residue with CHCl₃ and evapn. of the ext. gave N-(1,2-isopropylidene-6-quinovosyl)glycine Bu ester, an amorphous solid, softening at 50-60°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 14.6° (CHCl₃). The condensation can be run by heating on a water bath or in (CH₂Cl)₂-MeOH. Hydrolysis of the Bu ester 4 days at room temp. in 0.2N Ba(OH)₂ gave 24% N-(1,2-isopropylidene-6-quinovosyl)glycine, m. 172-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -7.8°, identical with the above prepn. G. M. Kovalenko

KOVALENKO, V. E.

Chemical Abstr.
Vol. 3, No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Sugar derivatives of amino acids. II. Condensation of
D-glucose with leucine and glutamic acid.
I. Kovalev (Kharkov State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshch.
Khim.* 1953, 29, 1033. C. A. 48, 603c. To 1.8 g.
racemic leucine in 83.5 ml. warm 0.2N Ba(OH)₂ was added
2.3 g. monosaccharide (I), the mixt. heated 2 hrs.,
the sol. pptd. with 35.7 ml. 0.4N H₂SO₄, and the filtrate
evapd. to give 61.8% of *N*-(1,2-monooxalose-6-quinovosyl)-D-
leucine, decamp. 218-20°. Similarly was obtained the *D*-
analogue. The latter (2.11 g.) heated in a H₂ atm. 8.5 hrs.
with 58 ml. 50% AcOH, treated with 60 ml. abs. EtOH,
and cooled, gave 16.5% of *N*-(6-quinovosyl)-*D*-leucine, decamp.
208-10°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ 23.7° (H₂O). Acetone deriv. of the *D*-
isomer (ac), $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -12.8°. Na glutamate (1.1 g.) in 30
ml. 0.2N Ba(OH)₂, refluxed 1 hr. with 1.2 g. I, the Ba re-
moved with H₂SO₄, the soln. evapd. to *dryness*, and the residue
dried at 85-100°, dissolved in MeOH, and pptd. with MeCO₂
gave 45.8% of *N*-(1,2-monooxalose-6-quinovosyl)-*D*-pyrrol-
idone-2-carboxylic acid, hygroscopic powder, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -5.5° in
180-1° (after long drying). This (1.46 g.) heated in H₂
atm. in 25 ml. 50% AcOH 3.5 hrs., evapd. and treated with

(over)

GLUZMAN, M. KH.; ROVALENEKO, V. I.

Glucose

Sugar derivatives of amino acids. Part 3. Condensation of anhydroglucose with tyrosine. Zhur. ob. khim. 23, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino-Acids IV. Condensation 1- Cystine with Monoacetone Hydroglucose and with Ethylene Oxide, page 457, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, V. I. and GLUZMAN, M. Kh.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. V. Interaction of Anhydroglucose with Phenylidienecolic Acid and Thiazolidine Carboxylic Acid, page 462, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. VI. Condensation of Monoacetone Anhydroglucose with Heterocyclic Amino Acids, page 765, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, V. I. and GLUZMAN, M. Kh.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. VII. Quinovosyl-n-Aminobenzoic Acid and its Derivatives, page 469, Sbornik statey po otshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. VIII. Acetone Derivatives of Mono- and diquinovosyl-Glycylglycine, page 473, Sbornik statey po obshchey Khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, V. I. and GLUZMAN, M. Ka.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. IX. N-Glucosides of Quinovosyl Amino Acids and Amino Alcohols, page 476, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol. I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U, Inst Chemistry

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Sugar Derivatives of Amino Acids. X. Quinovosyl Amino Alcohols, page 482, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766.

Khar'kov State U

KOVALENKO, VI.

U S S R

9 Preparation of diisopropyl dicarbonate. V. I. Kovalenko (Prod. Ind. USSR), *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Tver. Tela*, 1978, No. 10, p. 2611 (Chem. Abstr., 1979, 101:13401). [Cited by 1.]
A mixture of 15 g. iso-PrO-COONa and 52.5 g. iso-PrO-COCl (1.7 mole) to 60–80° with stirring, letting the mixture stand overnight, filtering, and distg. gave 50% (iso-PrO-CO-O-Pr) (n_D^{20} 1.38–1.39, d_4^{20} 1.0374, n_D^{25} 1.4016). This with PhNH₂ gave 7% iso-PrO-CNHPH, m. 89–90°. Heating to 180° led to gas evolution and an exothermic reaction (200°); distn. gave a product, b. 193–200°, n_D^{20} 1.4016, identical with I.
G. M. Kosolapov.

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S/137/62/000/001/008/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Delitsyna, G.B., Kovalenko, V.I.

TITLE: Characteristic features of quartz flotation connected with the activation of its surface.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 13, abstract 1V100 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Krivorozhsk. gornorudn. in-t", 1961, no. 10, 342 - 348)

TEXT: The authors investigated the conditions of adsorption of Fe ions on grains of quartz and the flotability of quartz at various pH. The curves obtained have shown that the maximum of the Fe ion adsorption lies in the neutral region, and the adsorption in an acid medium is completely reversible, while the adsorption in alkaline and, particularly, weakly alkaline regions is partially reversible. The maximum of the flotability of quartz activated by Fe ions lies in the weakly alkaline medium. It is presumed that the Fe ions present in the pulp and adsorbed on the quartz surface are in the form of hydroxides which have the stablest form in a neutral and weakly alkaline medium. A complex-former - potassium ferrocyanide, which forms a strong complex with Fe ions was used for

Card 1/2

Characteristic features ...

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deactivating the quartz. Flotation experiments have shown that Fe in the form of a complex does not activate the quartz and the use of potassium ferrocyanide considerably deteriorates the quartz flotation, at the same time improving the selectivity of the flotation of Fe minerals and quartz. The method of binding Fe ions was verified in the flotation of an artificial mixture of quartz and martite (in the ratio of 2:1) in an alkaline medium with oleic acid, and it yielded positive results. The conclusion is drawn that the method of binding the activating ions in the flotation of Fe ores may simplify the problem of selecting Fe minerals and quartz.

M. Lipets

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; LEONOVA, T.S. red.; RAKITIN, I.T.,
tekh. red.

[Mistress of the fields; a sketch] Khoziaika polei; ocherk.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 31 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke,
tekhnike. V Serii: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.19)

(MIRA 15:10)

(Agriculture)

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; LEONOVA, T.S., red.; RAKITIN, I.,
tekhn. red.

[Rejuvenated field] Obnovlennoe pole; ocherk. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Znanie," 1963. 47 p. (Novoe v zhizni, nauke, tekhnike. V Se-
riia: Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.13) (MIRA 16:8)
(Agriculture)

KOVALENKO, Vladimir Ivanovich; MAXSAKOVA, Ye., red.; YEGOROVA, I.,
tekhn. red.

[The little star shines over the steppe] Goret' nad ste'iu
zvezdochke. Moskva, Izd-vo "Molodaia gvardia," 1962. 46 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Stavropol Territory--Collective farms)

KOVALENKO, V.I., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; LEMISHCHENKO, K.S., dotsent;
BIDENKO, T.M., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye; KIRILENKO, A.A., inzh.;
KIRILENKO, K.I., student; SHARAYA, N.M., studentka; SHABAS, M.A.,
student

Laboratory towers and packing for fractional distillation of
mixtures of liquids. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGRI no.7:322-330 '59.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Packed towers)

KOVALENKO, V. I.

Kovalenko, V. I. -- "The Question of the Selective Separation of Scheelite (Calcium Tungstate) From the First Concentrate by the Flotation Method." Cand. Tech. Sci., Moscow Inst. of Nonferrous Metals and Gold, Moscow 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

So: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

live separation of scheelite from the primary con-
centrate by flotation. The results of the work of A. M. Vay-
ner, S. P. Zolotarev, and S. M. Zolotarev, Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1964, No. 24, 20-25; Referat. Zhur., 1964, No. 27, 20-25; and the governing fac-
tor in the selective flotation of scheelite. Insufficient de-
pression of barite was caused by the presence of collectors
on its surface. Scheelite can be separated from barite by the
use of sulfonate collectors. To improve the quality of
scheelite concentrates it is necessary to include kerosene in the
process of primary flotation and to introduce an additional
amount of the primary concentrate. In order to lower
the consumption of 30% working over the accumulated concen-
trates the following recommendations are made: (1) de-
watering of concentrates to 300% (or treatment with HCl);
(2) flotation of barite at the ratio of solids to liquids 1: (5-7);
with a consumption of naphthensulfonate of 100-700 g and
NaCl 100-300 g per ton of the original material; (3) flo-
tation of the barite intermediate product in HCl (pH 5-6)
with a consumption of collectors 100 g/ton, NaCl 100 g/
ton, and liquid 1:1.5. The data of flotation must be
checked in the laboratory.

Alexis N. Petrov

137-58-6-11324

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6. p 10 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, V.I.

TITLE: Reducing the Silicic Acid Content in Scheelite Concentrate (O snizhenii soderzhaniya kremnekisloty v sheyelitovom kontsen-
trate)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Severo-Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-t,
1957, Nr 14, pp 139-144

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the possibility of reducing the silicon content of scheelite concentrate by flotation of the leached concentrate by alkyl sulfate. Flotation is based on the use of some of the minerals present in the scheelite concentrate (scheelite, pyroxene, and quartz passing a 115 mesh screen). The following flotation procedure has been developed for verification on a larger scale: 1) Washing the concentrate after leaching. 2) Flotation with a solid-to-liquid ratio of 1:(6-8). 3) Pulp pH on flotation: 3-6. 4) Alkyl sulfate consumption 1-1.5 kg/t concentrate.

1. Ores--Processing 2. Copper--Separation
3. Industrial plants--Performance

A.Sh.

Card 1/1

SOV/137-59-1-430

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, p 54 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, V. I.

TITLE: The Effects of Oily Reagents on Certain Minerals During the Flotation of Tyrnauz Ore (Deystviye maslyanykh reagentov na nekotoryye mineraly pri flotatsii tyrnauzskoy rudy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sev.-Kavkazsk. gorno-metallurg. in-ta, 1957, Nr 15, pp 149-157

ABSTRACT: A presentation of the results of an investigation of the action of oily collector agents (OCA) (kerosene, transformer oil, lubricating oils, petroleum products). The investigation involved the determination of the marginal wetting angles with respect to molybdenite, scheelite, quartz, cherts, and garnet. It is concluded that the OCA's contain polar substances. The collecting properties of the OCA's are enhanced as the quantity and activity of these polar substances is increased. OCA's exhibit collecting characteristics with regard to non-polar and polar minerals as well. It is assumed, from an example involving benzol flotation of molybdenite, that products containing no polar compounds do not exhibit any collective properties with regard to minerals. L. G.

Card 1/1

KOVALENKO, V.I.

"Principles of mineral dressing" by M.A.Fishman. Reviewed by
V.I.Kovalenko. Izv.vys.ucheb.nav.;tsvet.met. no.4:183-184
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Ore dressing) (Fishman, M.A.)

DELITSYNA, G.B., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALENKO, V.T., kand. tekhn.
nauk

Flotation characteristics of quartz associated with the activation
of its surface. Sbor. nauch. trud. KGBI no.10t342-248 '61
(MIRA 17:8)

KOVALENKO, V.I.; POPOLITOV, E.I.

Origin of alkali rocks in northeastern Tuva. Dokl. AN SSSR 163
no.6:1474-1476 Ag 1965. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geokhimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted
April 28, 1965.

KOVALENKO, V.I.; POPOLITOV, E.I.

Effect of enclosing gabbroes on the acidity and alkalinity of
endocontact parts in granites and nepheline syenite massifs.
Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:207-209 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut geokhimi Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted
November 21, 1964.

GUSEYN, M., *Trakt. i sel'khozmasht.* no. 12-90-92, 1965.

Methods for determining the evenness of sprinkling in testing
sprinkling machinery. *Trakt. i sel'khozmasht.* no. 12-90-92
1965. (MIRA 12-12)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
gidrotekhniki i melioratsii.

L 17585-63 EWT(1)/EPF(1)-2/WT(2)/BDS/ES(1) AND/AFETC/ABD/SSD Pu-4 AR/K/DW
 ACCESSION NO: AP3005224 67 3/0089/63/015/002/0152/0155

AUTHOR: Kovalenko, V. K.; Kozlov, V. F.; Sivantsev, Yu. V.; Smirnov, Yu. I.

TITLE: Irradiation doses of the personnel of the nuclear power installation
 aboard the nuclear icebreaker "Lenin" 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 2, 1963, 152-155

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation dosimetry, icebreaker "Lenin", Beta particle, thermal
 neutron, fast neutron

ABSTRACT: Methods are described for individual dosimetry. The irradiation
 doses of the personnel aboard the "Lenin" icebreaker received after three years
 of service at the nuclear reactor are given. The average dose was 1.62 biologi-
 cal rel. equivalent per year, which is more than three times less than permiss-
 ible. It has been found that the contribution of thermal neutrons to the total
 dose was small (average value 6%; maximum 16%). The irradiation by Beta particles
 and fast neutrons is negligibly small. The general health of the nuclear personnel
 was comparable with that of the rest of the crew. Orig. art. has: 1 figure,
 1 formula.

Card 1/2

KHAIIT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M.

Rapid method for the determination of morphine in suppositories.
Med.prom. 14 no.2:49-51 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut.
(MORPHINE) (SUPPOSITORIES)

KHAUT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K. ; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Accelerated method for the determination of ichthyol in medicinal suppositories and ointments. Med.prom. 14 no.6:41-45 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

(ICHTHYOL)

KHAIT, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of medicinal suppositories in a polyethylene oxide base. Report No. 1. Med. prom. 14 no.9:47-51 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(SUPPOSITORIES)

(GLYCOLS)

KHART, G.Ya.; KOVALENKO, V.K.; BOLOTNIKOV, S.M. [deceased]

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of medical suppositories
prepared from a polyethyleneoxide base: Report No.2. Med. prom.
15 no.1:45-48 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

L. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut.

(SUPPOSITORIES)

KOVALENKO, V.K.; KHAIT, G. Ya.

Quantitative determination of the ingredients of ointments
having a polyethylene oxide base. Apt. delo 11 no.6:32-36
N-D'62 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevti-
cheskiy institut.

GAUZE, G.F.; UKHOLINA, R.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, T.P.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.;
GAVRILINA, G.V.; PAVLENKO, I.A.

Antibiotic L4725, a synergistic preparation from the ostreogrycin
group. Antibiotiki 9 no.9: 809-814 S '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR, Moskva.

MAKSIMOVA, T.S.; TOROPKOVA, Ye.G.; KOVALENKOVA, V.K.; GAUZE, G.F.

Antitumor antibiotics of the enkaline group produced by
actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 10 no.3:201-207 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut po izyskaniyu novykh antibiotikov AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

ZINOV'YEV, A.S.; KOVALENKO, V.L.; MOLCHDYKH, D.N.; BRYSOVA, L.I.

False aneurysm of the aorta in pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl.
tub. 42 no.10:83-84. '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.- prof. I.S. Novitskiy)
Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

BARISHPOLETS, V.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; PERSHUKOVICH, I.P., inzh.;
KOVALENKO, V.L., inzh.,

Gravity separation of tobacco-colored ores from the Kerch deposit.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.4:180-186 '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Kerchenskiy filial Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
imeni Lomonosova (for Barishpolets). 2. Kamyshburunskiy
zhelezorudnyy kombinat (for Pershukovich, Kovalenko).
Rekomendovana kafedroy obshcheinzhenernykh distsiplin Odesskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta.

(Kerch Peninsula—Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

KOVALENKO, V.L., aspirant

Bronchial adenomas and their relation to cancer of the lungs.
Trudy OMI no.54:37-46 '64.

Primary cancer of the lungs according to materials of autopsies
performed in Omsk. Ibid.:47-59 (MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauch. I.S. Nevitskiy) Omskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

KOVALENKO, V.I.; MOLODYKH, D.N.

Malignant hemangioendothelioma of the heart with metastases in the lungs; a single observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.9:90-91 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. I.S.Nevitskiy) Omskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

KOVALENKO, V.M.; NIKIFOROV, I.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: VORONOVA, M.Ye.;
IDRNEYEVA, N.M.; UZBEKOVA, A.Kh.; YERMOLAYEVA, L.K.

New gasoline-, oil-, fat-, and water-resistant paint coatings.
Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:33-35 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KOVALENKO, V. M.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Students

Card 1/1 Pub. 138 - 9/13

Authors : Kovalenko, V. M.

Title : Class of the 1953/1954 school year

Periodical : Visnik AN URSS 4, 63-65, Apr 1954

Abstract : Break down is given on the number of students (aspirants) and their faculties who will obtain degrees in specialized fields (chemistry, physics, mathematics, biology, geology, agriculture, etc) from various educational institutions belonging to the Academy of Sciences Ukr. SSR.

Institution:

Submitted:

KOVALENKO, V.M.; CHEBYSHOVA, K.V.

Regulation of centrifugal fans by bladed guiding apparatus at
intake. Prom. aerodin. no.12:70-109 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Trans. Mechanical--Aerodynamics)

KOVALENKO, V.M.

Work of the spiral casing of centrifugal fans. Prom.aerodin. no.
no.17:41-65 '59. (MIRA 14:3)

(Fans, Mechanical)
(Aerodynamics)

35438

S/081/62/000/004/082/087

B101/B110

157140
AUTHORS: Nikiforov, I. N., Kovalenko, V. M.

TITLE: New polyurethane paint and varnish coatings

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 602, abstract
4P316 (Lokokrasochn. materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 4,
1961, 13 - 15)

TEXT: An enamel stable for 24 hr, drying on air, and giving a coating stable for 2.5 years to 3% NaCl, distilled water, solar oil, and whale oil was obtained on the basis of a combination of partially saponified copolymer of vinyl chloride with 15% vinyl acetate (A-15-O(A-15-O)) with 200% of the equivalent amount of АГУ(DGU) (product of interaction of 1 mole of diethylene glycol with 2 moles of toluylene diisocyanate) and an addition of Al powder. It has been found that the formation of the steric compound in the film is considerably accelerated if the coating is subjected to the action of water or 3% NaCl solution. Thus, the time of drying in the painting of ocean steamers can be reduced from 9 to 3 days.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PIBKUNOV, Yu.D., master; KOVALENKO, V.M., elektroslesar'

Release plug for MG-110 and VMD-35 switches. Energetik 11
no.1:16-17 a '63. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric switchgear)

NIKIFOROV, I.N.; KOVALENKO, V.M.

New polyurethan lacquer-paint coatings. Lakokras. mat. i
ikh. prim. no. 4:13-15 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Urethans) (Protective coatings)

KOVALENKO, V.M.

Centrifugal two-stage low-speed air blower. Prom. aerodin.
no.25:108-120 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Blowers)

KOVALENKO, V.N.

FIGURE 1. BOOK EXHIBITION 907/2605

1A(1)

Centralnyy aero-gidromekhanicheskii institut
Ventilyatsionnyy i veshchoprovodnyy (Ventilators and Air Ducts) Moscow, Gorkovskiy,
1975, 340 p. (Series: Proektsionnyye aerodinamicheskiye skhemy, sbornik No. 12)
Number of copies printed not given.

Ed. (title page): E.A. Babayev, Professor; Ed. (inside book): A.S. Ghermanitskiy,
Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: E.A. Ghermanitskiy,
Tech. Ed.: I.M. Rudakov; Managing Ed.: A.S. Ghermanitskiy, Engineer.

FORW: This book is intended for engineers, technicians and scientific workers
specializing in the field of industrial aerodynamics and ventilation.

CONTENTS: This collection of 18 articles deals with the problems of ventilation
technology. Results of experimental and theoretical investigations of the
aerodynamic characteristics of axial and centrifugal fans are described.
The design of new, highly economical centrifugal fans is presented and
the aerodynamic characteristics of various types of elements of ventilation systems
and the drag coefficients of various ducts are given. References follow most articles.

6. Kovalevskiy, V.N. and K.Y. Chebryakova. Regulation of Centrifugal Fans by
Changing the Blade Angle. 110
The article presents experimental materials on regulating centrifugal fans by
changing the blade angle. On the basis of these materials
the author describes the construction of a fan model 14-70 with flat inclined
blades and data of flow investigations behind upstream guide vanes and centrifugal im-
pellers, a method for calculating the characteristics of fans with axial guide
vanes is elaborated.

7. Chebryakova, K.Y. Centrifugal Fan Volume Regulation by Changing the Passage
Section of the Blade Sector of the Body. 110
The author describes the construction of a fan model 14-70 with flat inclined
blades developed by TAMI. This fan has good aerodynamic characteristics and
is now mass-produced as a general purpose fan. Comparative results of tests
are given.

8. Pykhov, A.G., I.L. Lobachev, and P.O. Pamyatnykh. New Types of TAMI Centrifugal
Fans. 125
This article describes ten types of new centrifugal fans. These fans were
designed by TAMI in 1956-1957 and have a high efficiency coefficient 0.76-0.85.
It is suggested that some of them will be mass-produced. The most efficient fan now in
production. The article states that 150,000 fans are currently produced in the
USSR per year and operation of these fans requires 800,000 kW.

9. Ghermanitskiy, A.S. and V.Ye. Goloditskiy. Aerodynamic Characteristics of the
Initial Sector of a Circular Section Duct During Turbulent Flow in the
Boundary Layer. 133
The authors describe an approximate method for calculating the turbulent
boundary layer in the initial sector of a circular duct taking account of the
influence of the transverse curvatures of the internal and external convex and
concave surfaces of given radii on the shape of the velocity profile and
on other characteristics of the turbulent boundary layer.

10. Goloditskiy, V.Ye. and A.S. Ghermanitskiy. The Influence of Initial Turbulent Flow
on the Characteristics of Diffusers. 138
Results of a theoretical investigation of the influence of initial tu-
bulence on the characteristics of diffusers are given. The influence of the
steadiness of flow in the inlet section of a plane diffuser with straight walls
on diffuser characteristics show: coefficient of full pressure losses, efficiency
coefficient, maximum degree of diffuser expansion, etc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 11, 1958, 51463

Author : Kovalevskiy, V.N.

Inst : Rostov-on-the-Don Institute of Medicine.

Title : Experimental Study Problems of Combined Effects of Ionizing
Radiation and Aeroiones upon the Organism.

Orig Pub : Tr. Otkhetn. nauchn. konferentsii (Rostovsk.-n/D. ned.
in-t) za 1956, G., Rostov-na-Donu, 1957, 255-258.

Abstract : No abstract.

KOVALENKO, V.N.

[Medical supervision in physical education for teachers of physical education and for trainers] Vrachebnyi kontrol' v fizicheskom voapitanii dlia prepodavatelei fizicheskogo vospitaniia i trenerov. Moskva, Fizkul'tura i sport, 1956. 223 p.
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING) (MLBA 10:2)

KOVALENKO, Vasilii Nikiforovich

[Problems in the medical aspects of sports; work of a physical
therapy dispensary in giving medical care to athletes] Voprosy
sportivnoi meditsiny; iz opyta raboty vrachebno-fizkul'turnogo
dispansera po meditsinskomu obsluzhivaniyu sportsmenov. Minsk,
Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1959. 162 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(SPORTS--HYGIENIC ASPECTS) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)

KOVALENKO, V.N.

Collection, "Problems in sports medicine". Reviewed by V.N.Kovalenko.
Sov. med. 25 no.11:156-158 N '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(SPORTS MEDICINE)

KASHKIN, P.N.; KOVALENKO, V.N., redaktor; RUIEVA, M.S., tekhnicheskiiy
redaktor

[Dermatomycosis (etiology, laboratory diagnosis and epidemiology);
handbook for doctors] Dermatomikozy; etiologiya, laboratornaya
diagnostika i epidemiologiya. Rukovodstvo dlia vrachei. Izd. 2-e,
perer. i dop. [Leningrad] Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe
otd-nie, 1954. 275 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Dermatomycosis)

K(VALENKO, V.N.; KOCHETOV, M.G.; MAKSIMOV, V.F.

Streptomycin therapy for gonorrhea in males. Vest.ven. i derm. no.2:
36-38 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 8:5)

(STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,
gonorrhea in males)
(GONORRHEA, therapy,
streptomycin, in males)

KOVALENKO, U.M.

Pharmacological properties of ammodendrine. S. N. Astaryan, V. N. Kovalenko, A. I. Kuznetsov, and P. P. Saksonov. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 3, 12-20 (1916).
 Ammodendrine (I), an alkaloid from *Ammodendron conopsea* leaves (Orehov and Proskurnina, C.I. 32, 2011), is apparently an acetyl tetrahydroanabasine. Its general effects and toxicity were studied with cats, rabbits, mice and frogs, with isotonic NaCl soln. *in vivo* and Ringer-Locke soln. in isolated organs. In vertebrates I stimulates and then depresses the central nervous system; the first stage is fleeting or absent in rabbits, mice, and frogs. Though initially a respiratory stimulant, I kills mammals by respiratory paralysis; the heart stops in diastole. Animals vary in their sensitivity to I according to their phylogenetic development; cats were most sensitive, frogs least so. The pressor or depressor effect of I depends on the vascular tonus. Repeated injections of I at short intervals exert tachyphylactic effects on blood pressure and respiration; examples include intravenous injection of I in doses up to 0.03 mg./g., repeated at intervals of less than 15 min., in decerebrated cats and cats under chloral narcosis. As compared with ganglion poisons like nicotine and anabasine, I has low toxicity. The av. lethal dose for mice is 0.385 mg./g. No myotropic effects were observed. Tests with isolated cat and frog hearts show no significant cardiac action. Tests with intestinal and uterine smooth muscle from rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice show only slight activity.

Julian F. Smith

11-4

ALPHABETIC INDEX																										NUMERICAL INDEX																									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Kovalenko, V. N.																																																			
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<p>Pharmacological and pharmacological properties of the alkaloid dictamnine from <i>Dictamnus albus</i> Turkestanicus. V. N. Kovalenko. <i>Pharmazijn</i> 9, No. 5, 20 (1946).—Dictamnine, $C_{11}H_{11}NO$ (1), m. 131°, has a furan ring fused to the 2,3-C atoms of 4-methoxyquinoline. It is obtained by extg. fraxinella plants with H_2O and shaking the ext. with aq. HCl. The toxic dose of 1 for mice is 0.05–0.055 mg. When isolated frog heart is perfused with 1 (1:500,000) the heart stops in diastole. At 1:1,000,000 the cardiac muscle tonus increases; so do minute vol. and systolic vol. At 1:1,000,000 1 has a slight, and at 1:2500 a powerful vasoconstrictor effect in isolated rabbit ear. One of its most potent effects is on smooth muscle; at 1:250,000 it strongly contracts guinea-pig or rabbit uterine muscle. Clinical studies are recommended.</p> <p>Julian P. Smith</p>																																																			
<p>ALPHABETIC LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26</p>																																																			

KOVALENKO, V. N.

Pharmacology and prescription writing; textbook for schools of obstetric practitioners
Leningrad Medgiz, 1952. 366 p.

KOVALENKO, V. N.

Biological activity of some Digitalis varieties. V. N. Kovalenko, *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Biol.*, 1977, No. 3, 18-24 (1978).
 Assays of digitalis preps. with picric acid in alk. soln. are cheaper, faster, and simpler than those with picric acid in dependence. Of 23 varieties, *D. purpurea* and *D. purpurea* (though variable) showed the highest activity. Several others are active enough to warrant culture, and there is evidence that plant breeding can bring out higher activity while lessening cumulative effects of the drug.
 Julian P. Smith

Military Medical Acad. in Kiev

KOVALENKO, V.N.

~~and Kovalenko, V.N.~~

[Pharmacology; a textbook for feldsher schools] Uchebnik farmakologii
dlia fel'dsherskikh shkol. Izd. 2., dop. perer. [Leningrad] Leningrad-
skoe otdel., Medgiz, 1954. 383 p. (MLRA 8:2)
(Pharmacology)

ANICHKOV, S.V.; BELITSKIY, M.L.; KOVALENKO, V.N., redaktor; RULOVA, M.S.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Textbook of pharmacology] Uchebnik farmakologii. [Leningrad] Gos.
izd-vo med. lit-ry, Leningradskoe etd-nie, 1954. 451 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Pharmacology)

BOBOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Organization of blood giving at the present stage of blood collecting.
Akt.vop.peral.krovi no.4:263-265 '55. (MIRA 13:1)
(BLOOD DONORS)

KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Some problems in the organization of the blood service. Akt.vop.pere-
krovi no.4:256-269 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Organizatsionno-metodicheskiy otдел Leningradskogo instituta pereli-
vaniya krovi.

(BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

Searched for new antitubercular agents. Indandans, *carvates*,
 N. G. Yargov, G. Yargov, L. Gelfin, L. D. Rabinovitch,
 N. Kovalenok, and M. A. Kotsarskaya (Biot. Trans-
 fusion Inst., Leningrad), *Farmaz. J. SSSR*, 1, No. 6,
 23-7 (1958).—Elicia and rabbits were treated for toxicity and
 antitubercular activity of phenyl-(D)-lic, and 2-indan-
 dione, isobutylone, 2-phenyl-1,3-indandione, 6-indan-
 thionylactone, 3-hydroxy-2,4-indandione, 2-phenyl-1,3-
 bisphenylindandione. When given *per os* to rabbits at 50 mg./
 g., 2-phenyl-1,3-indandione showed some antitubercular ac-
 tivity; so did 2-phenyl-1,3-indandione. The most
 active antitubercular was D; the remaining test compounds
 had no activity. All compounds were nontoxic to mice at
 200 mg./kg. excepting I, which caused respiratory distress
 (no mortality) at 120 mg./kg. *Author's Summary*

KOVALENKO, V.N.

Factors affecting the quality of electrophoretic proteinograms.
Lab. delo 3 no.1:6-10 Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)
(ELECTROPHORESIS) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

KOVALENKO, V.N.

KOVALENKO, V.N.

[Textbook of pharmacology for use in schools for feldshers]
Uchebnik farmakologii dlia fel'dsherskikh shkol. Izd.3, dop.
i perer. Leningrad. Medgiz, 1957. 378 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(PHARMACOLOGY)

KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Colorimetric method of determining the activity of cardiac drugs.
Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.6:312-324 '58. (MIRA 13:1)
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES) (COLORIMETRY)

KOVALENKO, V.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOTOVSHCHIKOVA, M.A., kand.biol.
nauk

Anticoagulants and their use in medical practice. Akt.vop.perel.
krovi no.6: 194-208 '58.

(ANTICOAGULANTS (MEDICINE))

(MIRA 13:1)

KOV. 42 270 R O, V. N.
ZAM(ATINA, T.V.; KOVALENKO, V.N.

First All-Russian Conference of Blood Service Employees. Zdrav. Ros.
Feder. 2 no. 5:38-40 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION) (BLOOD--COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

POVALEV, Aleksandr Petrovich; NEDELIN, N.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;
VERETE, A.G., inzh.-mekhanik, retsenzent; SERDYUKOV, S.A.,
nauchnyy red.; NIKITINA, R.D., red.; KONTOVICH, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Repair of marine engines and mechanisms] Remont sudovykh mashin
i mekhanizmov. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroitel.pro-
myshl., 1959. 253 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Marine engineering)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

KOVALEV, A.P.

Inspired work of Moscow subway builders. Transp.stroi. 10
no.5:4-5 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Moskovskogo metrostroya.
(Moscow--Subways)

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals, Diseases Caused by Protozoa
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825520014-4"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21433

Author : Kovalev, A.P., Zhadovets, K.

Inst : _____

Title : The Use of Aminoquinacrine in Trichomoniasis of Bulls.

Orig Pub : Sots. tvardimitstvo, 1958, No 3, 57-59

Abstract : Bulls affected with trichomoniasis were treated with infusions of aminoquinacrine (I) into the preputial sac (250 ml of a 1-2 percent solution) and with intravenous injections of the preparation (twice with an interval of 48 hours, a 0.0035 g/kg dose of the solution was given. Of a total of 26 treated bulls, 5 bulls were found to have trichomonades. Pregnancy and parturition progressed normally in cows and heifers which were mated with cured bulls. Used in the above mentioned dosage, (I) proved to be nontoxic. -- P.P. Pirog

Card 1/1

~~KOVALEV, Anatoliy Petrovich; ZAV'YALKIN, N.P., red. izd-va; KHENOKH,~~
~~F.M., tekhn. red.~~

[Moscow guidebook:] Putevoditel' po Moskve. Moskva, Izd-
vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1963. 429 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Moscow--Guidebooks)

KOVALEV, A. P.

Tekhnika bezopasnosti v teplosilovykh ustanovkakh. Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika dlia energ. vtuzov. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1943. 250 p. illus.

Safety measures in steam power plants.

DLC: TJ166.K6

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

KOVALEV, A. P. (Docent) Dr. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Dry Method for Separation of Coal Dust." Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst., imeni V. M. Molotov, 13 Jun 47.

SO: Vechevnyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

KOVALEV, A. P. and K. IA. KATKO SKAIA

Kotel'nye agregaty. Pt. 2. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1950. 204 p.

Boiler units.

SLC:

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

KOVALEV, A. P.

USSR/Electricity - Literature

Apr 53

"Literature on Industrial Power Engineering," compiled by V. A. Nevskiy

From Energet, No 4, p 30

Lists and briefly describes contents of 12 books published in USSR (1 in 1951, 11 in 1952), including following: "Moscow Power Engineering Institute imeni V. M. Molotov. Aid to Industry" (Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut im V. M. Molotova. V Pomoshch' promyshlennosti), No 4, 1951, edited by A. P. Kovalev, a symposium of annotations on sci res works, 92 pp; "Works of the Moscow Power Engineering Institute imeni V. M. Molotov" (Trudy Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta im V. M. Molotova), No VIII, Electrical Engineering, 1952, 135 pp; "Electromechanical Automatic Control Systems" (Elektromekhanichicheskiye sistemy avtomaticheskogo upravleniya), by T. N. Sokolov, 1952, 252 pp.

PA 254T51

STYRIKOVICH, M. A., KOVALEV, A. P.

Combustion, Theory of

"Combustion processes." Reviewed by M. A. Styrikovich, A. P. Kovalev.
Knorre, G. F. Elek. sta. 23 no. 3:64 Mr '52.
Chlen-Kerr. Akademii Nauk SSSR.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 195²₃, Unc².

SHCHEGOLEV, M.M., professor; KOVALEV, A.P., professor doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MYAKISHEV, I.S., Kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor, retsenzent.

[Fuel, furnaces, and boiler installations] Toplivo, topki i kotel'-nye ustanovki. Izd.4., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 643 p. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Kafedra teplotekhniki Leningradskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta (for Kovalov, Myakishov). (Furnaces) (Boilers) (Fuel)